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Votes For Men

A COMEDY



—BY—

Nashville Woman's Literary Club

Maude Glasner, President



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**By Woman's Literary Club
of Nashville, Mich.**

75635
29 N 254

SCENE—State Senate, lady senators.

CHARACTERS:

President,
Clerk,
Page,
Sergeant at Arms,
Twenty or more Senators.

Lady from the 13th (a bore, who rises every time any one else does, says, "Mrs. President", is not recognized, but remains standing until next speaker is recognized, sits down, getting more and more disgusted each time.)

Time—1951.

Place—Senate chamber. Curtain rises, showing senators seated and president and clerk in chairs behind desks. President rises and uses gavel to call senate to order.

Pres.—"The Senate of the State of Michigan is in session for the transaction of business. The clerk will call the roll."

Clerk. (Calls roll names of members arranged alphabetically. Members answer, "here.")

Lady from the 5th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 5th."

Lady from the 5th—"Ladies of the Senate: I wish to remind the President that the hour fixed by the senate for the consideration of the special order has now arrived."

Lady from the 20th—"Mrs. President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 20th."

Lady from the 20th—"Ladies of the Senate: I move that the resolution to be considered be advanced from general orders to third reading, and that the bill be read."

Pres.—"The question is on the motion of the lady from the 20th. Are there any objections? As many as are in favor of advancing this resolution to the third reading, say 'aye.' (Members answer 'aye'). As many as are opposed, say 'no' (no response) "the motion prevails. The clerk will read the bill."

Clerk—"Senate Concurrent.

RESOLUTION NO 5.

FILE NO. 15.

Introduced by Mrs. _____, January 5, 1951.

Referred to the Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Constitution. Reported favorably, January 19, ordered printed and placed on the general orders.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section 1 of article III of the constitution, relative to the right of men to vote.

1 Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives
2 concurring. That the following amendment to sec-
3 tion one of the article three of the constitution, rela-
4 tive to the right of men to vote, is hereby proposed
5 and submitted to the people of the state.

1 SECTION 1. In all elections, every male or female
2 inhabitant of this state being a citizen of the United
3 States; every male or female inhabitant residing in
4 this state on the first day of January, nineteen hun-
5 dred fifty-two; every female inhabitant of foreign
6 birth with her husband who, having resided in the
7 state two years and six months prior to the eighth
8 day of November nineteen hundred fifty-two, and
9 having declared his or her intention to become a citi-
10 zen of the United States two years and six months
11 prior to said last named day, shall be an elector and
12 entitled to vote at any election, but no one shall be
13 an elector and entitled to vote, unless above the age
14 of twenty-one years and has resided in this state six
15 months and in the township or ward in which he or
16 she offers to vote twenty days next preceding such
17 election. Provided, that there shall be no denial of
18 the elective franchise at any election on account of
19 sex; be it further resolved, that the foregoing amend-
20 ment be submitted to the people of this state at the
21 general election, to be held in the month of Novem-
22 ber, in the year nineteen hundred fifty-two. The
23 Secretary of State is hereby required to certify the
24 foregoing amendment to the clerks of the several
25 counties of the state as required by law. It shall be
26 the duty of the board of election commissioners of
27 each county to prepare a ballot for the use of the
28 electors for voting upon said amendment, which bal-
29 lot shall be in substantially the following form: Vote
30 on amendment to section one of article three of the
31 constitution, relative to the right of men to vote.
32 Yes ().

33 Amendment to section one of article three of the con-
34 stitution, relative to the right of men to vote. No ().
35 It shall be the duty of the board of election commis-
36 sioners of each county to deliver the ballots so pre-
37 pared to the inspectors of election at the several vot-
38 ing precincts within their respective counties within
39 the time ballots to be used at said election are requir-
40 ed to be delivered to such inspectors under the gen-
41 eral election law. All votes cast upon said amend-
42 ment shall be counted, canvassed and returned in the
43 same manner as is provided by law for counting, can-
44 vassing and returning the vote for state officers.

Lady from the 5th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 5th".

Lady from the 5th—(Given with great earnestness and fervor) "Ladies of the Senate: We have an opportunity such as comes to but few; the power to right a wrong, to correct an injustice, to recind the act that was the greatest crime of all history; the act that dis-

franchised men just because we were numerically stronger and were impatient for the reforms good men were willing to bring about.

"When they took from man the ballot, and power to rule, they took from him all that made him a man worthy to stand on equality with woman. What have we left him? He is Samson shorn of his locks. Moses, the law-giver, without his laws. He is on a level with the washerwoman's husband who lives on the earnings of his wife: with the commercial woman's errand boy: or the worthless duke bought by the millionaire for his daughter.

"What true woman could ever respect a man so devoid of manhood? Let us give him the ballot so we may again reverence his law-making power.

"How can government of any kind represent society if it does not represent the masculine viewpoint? The franchise for men is essential to the highest development of the race. Without his judgment, his energy and his will, vital and pressing problems cannot be settled.

"We ask you in all candor, Ladies of the Senate, how has the loss of the ballot affected the man? Life is full of possibilities and while the great majority of people will not be called upon to accept conspicuous positions, every one should live on a high plane of thought and of action: but men having been forced out of politics have centered their minds on the mere getting of money and the result is easily foreseen—a dwarfing of the once fine intellect—a contraction of the once powerful brain; for it is a fact that the constant attendance upon business, incident to the getting of money, is a menace to the mind of man, just as the strain on woman under the old regime even in well-to-do families was intolerable. The mind of either will fail to measure up to the highest standards if the little, petty details of life are permitted to warp a sense of the value of things and destroy a sense of humor.

"Men need the ballot to restore the mental status of a Clay, a Webster, a Calhoun, men who, in the trying time of the history of our nation, the **Compromise Period** could handle matters of great moment. Who, we ask but this 'great trio'—the three great statesmen of that turbulent period—could have dealt with such great issues? Who, but men, have been upholders of the principles of the Monroe doctrine? Men like a Root and a Knox having the power to say: "Thus far and no farther!" Who but the great minded, large hearted Lincoln, could have tided our nation through the years when disruption seemed imminent. And crowning act of his long career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—the Proclamation that decided the war; who, we ask, but a Lincoln could have faced that issue?

"Who in the early history of our state—in the most critical period of its history—who but a Lewis Cass could have brought our state to a prestige out of all proportion to its population and industrial importance?

"Who but a great war governor, Austin Blair, could have gained that recognition of patriotic service that brought about the erection before our State Capitol of

his statue in deathless bronze? With the men who have figured conspicuously in the later history of both state and nation, we are all familiar—so we urge the ballot for men that they may be restored to their rightful position—then woman, by dividing the burden which the ballot has imposed upon her, with the husband, can again become the ministering angel in the home.

“Ladies, let us remove this stigma from the fair fame of our loved ones. Let us not class college presidents, poets, philosophers and authors with idiots and children. If we love our husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, let us prove it by giving them full citizenship, admitting them to the councils of government, restoring to them their rightful heritage of honor and fame that they may once again occupy the seats of the mighty. Vote for this resolution because it is right, it is fair, it is justice!”

Lady from the 7th—“Mrs. President.”

Pres.—“The Lady from the 7th.”

Lady from the 7th—(Given with great spread—eagle effect—extravagant gestures.) “Ladies of the senate: In the early dawn of the 17th century the people who were scattered along the eastern edge of the North American continent were loyal subjects of Great Britain. They were industrious and prosperous, and as their wealth increased they were burdened with excessive taxation for the support of the crown while they were denied any representation in the British parliament.

“There could be but one result from such oppression and that was “Revolution.”

“When countries or men or measures cease to be of benefit to the world they are denuded of their power. This is an inexorable law. It is as inevitable as the rising tide. The Revolution came and England lost her American colonies.

“On the 4th of July, 1776, the clamor of the old liberty bell shook the continent and its clanging was heard across the sea. It proclaimed the birth of a nation. A nation conceived in patriotism, born through the blood of its heroes, and cradled in the arms of liberty.

“Once again we drove the red flag of England from our shores, and the new nation speedily became a world power. Prosperity perched upon her banner, new territory was acquired and new states were formed.

“In 1837 a state was born, a new commonwealth entered the union, another star was added to the flag, and it was destined to become one of the brightest stars in the galaxy.

“Many years of quiet prosperity came and went. The sturdy pioneer was valiantly disputing the territory with the wild animals, and the still wilder savages while he was wringing a competency from the soil.

“But there were others. The wily politician, the man with the glad hand, the human molasses factory, the nineteenth century American Shylock, was making himself felt.

“Unscrupulous men had possessed themselves of political power and were in control of the legislature. Dark days followed, and from 1896 until 1912 the political

conditions which existed in the grand old commonwealth of Michigan were a disgrace to a civilized nation.

"But the handwriting had appeared upon the wall. They were weighed in the balances and were found wanting.

"In the winter of 1913 the United States congress passed an amendment to the constitution giving to women the right of suffrage. The obnoxious conditions which existed were a stench in the nostrils of Michigan's loyal daughters, and in 1915 they courageously asserted the right of their womanhood, and backed by the might of the ballot, they took from unworthy hands the citizenship which had been abused.

"The years which have elapsed since then have been years of clean government. And now we are asked to restore the ballot to men. And why not? Shall we make the men of the present time pay the penalty for sins which were committed by men who lived two generations ago? The precedent of clean government has been established and cannot be overthrown. But it is not for sentiment I plead, it is for justice.

"The rock upon which the foundation of this government rests is equality. It was declared that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, which shall derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, not from the consent of the women of the nation, but from the consent of the governed.

"Ladies of the Senate, it is the old, old question of taxation without representation. The men of this state own more than one-half of the taxable property, and although we were chosen by the voters of this commonwealth to represent them in the legislature, what right have we to levy taxes upon the property of any individual who is denied a seat in the lawmaking body of this state.

"If any man commits an act which the legislature of his state has declared to be a crime, he is punished according to the penalty prescribed. What right have we to penalize any individual for breaking a law which he has had no voice in making?

"We give the ballot to the most illiterate kitchen maid, who is unable to sign her name except with a cross, and deny it to a man although he may be of superior intellectual attainments. I ask you, is this justice?

"It is said that men are incapable of guiding the Ship of State, that their attempts would be absurdly inadequate. So were the "Articles of Confederation" absurdly inadequate. It was only after experience had taught the needs of the new nation that the constitution was promulgated.

"The Constitution of the United States was the product of the ablest minds of the 18th century, and it was expected that it would shape the destiny of the young republic for all time. But did it? There have been twenty-five constitutional amendments already, and it took four years of civil war to settle a question which the constitution left open.

"It is also said that even if men were allowed to make the laws that they would not have the power to enforce them. It is true that new conditions require new laws, and new laws require new methods of enforcement. The American men through long years of experience have made a business of rising to every emergency; and it is not for us to say that our fathers, and the fathers of our sons and the sons themselves, the boys whom we have instructed in the art of good government, are incapable of handling affairs of state.

"Some years ago in obedience to the demands of justice and right we partly enfranchised men. We allow them to vote upon all matters pertaining to the conduct of the public schools, and upon all matters pertaining to the raising of money. That is, we give them near suffrage, we make them near citizens. In other words, we give them a whistle, and tell them to run around the corner and blow it. It is something like a story I read the other day. A young man had his best girl out for a drive. They sat in the carriage listening to the band or something like that, and it happened that they had stopped near a popcorn stand. The young lady sniffed the air for a moment and said, "O! my, how good that corn smells." The young man gathered up the reins and answered, "All right, Sall, I'll drive up close so you can smell it better."

"The grey sky which has hung like a pall over the years of this 20th century is passing away, and we behold the dawn of a bright future when husband and wife, brother and sister will have equal rights, equal opportunities and equal responsibilities. When the privileges which have been bestowed by the Michigan Legislature shall be the admiration of the world, and the history of which shall go ringing down the centuries, proclaiming to the generations which shall come after, the patriotism of the sons and daughters of the old Wolverine state who perpetuated the words of the great emancipator by helping to make this "government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Lady from the 9th.—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 9th."

Lady from the 9th.—"I say, let men use their influence. A man can have but one vote, while he may have a mother, three or four sisters, a wife and several daughters, to all of whom his word is law. Moreover he can use this influence without any loss of dignity or self-respect.

"Women have always lived to please the men. Their houses, gowns and manners are the result of this natural inclination. 'Tis indeed a poor specimen of mankind who has not mother, wife, sister, or sweetheart whom he can influence to vote as he thinks best. By using this indirect influence in politics he will not be subjected to the hardships and annoyance of public life but can live in the safe shelter of his dwelling or business edifices.

"If man has as his heritage in life the power to persuade, intrall, and subjugate woman, he has no need to come down from his throne to mingle in political frays. All that is necessary for him to do is to visit several in-

fluent women in their homes, beg for a few minutes of their time, explain his desires, and persuade them to carry out his wishes. Thus he will not lose his graceful charm of manner nor lower his manly ideals.

"We are told that still waters run deep. There are few thrones of power behind which does not stand a man, and his influence is tenfold greater if he is a quiet home-loving man than it would be if he were a loud mouthed politician, for it is out of the question for a man to engage in politics without losing his native modesty.

"If he were a voter he would sacrifice for one vote, the privilege he has, as head of his family of forming the opinions of his daughters, his own wife, and possibly some other man's wife. In fact by contenting himself in the capacity which nature has fitted him to adorn, he possesses himself of the wonderful fabled lamp of Alladin by rubbing which all things beautiful and desirable are brought to pass. The hand which provides the home for those voluntarily taken under protection is the hand that rules the world.

"History is full of examples which show the power of man's influence over woman. Ever since Adam in the garden persuaded Eve to divide with him the apple he coveted but dared not taste first, or Cleopatra left her happy home to fight the battles of Antony, until today men have exercised a fatal attraction for woman's romantic nature. Men never have had any difficulty in finding women to do their bidding.

"So they have the consolation of knowing on election day that they possess in place of the ballot, something far higher and greater so immeasurably better that when they realize fully its power they will never again mention the ballot. I refer to this boundless influence, the influence of a good man. If men do not see that this is true they must be educated to understand what unlimited possibilities lie hidden in this influence.

"Let our dear brother use this heaven sent influence. On election day let him take his female relatives and friends gently by the hand and earnestly entreat them to vote as he himself would if he could. Let a man walk part way to the polls with his wife and tell her that he is only a man but he loves his country and takes an interest in her welfare and won't she please vote as he wants her to? Let him tell her it would be extremely nice of her and he would appreciate it.

"Then when this wonderful influence works, and his wife votes as she pleases let him hum for his peace of mind a verse of that grand old hymn, 'Thy Will be Done.' "

Lady from the 11th—"Madam President."
Pres.—"The Lady from the 11th."

Lady from the 11th—(With mock solemnity) "Ladies of the Senate: It has been said that a woman's heart is like the moon. No matter how often it changes there is always a man in it! So I beg that you will do nothing that will lower the man in our esteem or cause him to lose his self respect.

"The question resolves itself into this: Will we respect man as much if he votes?

"I fear if this measure carries that he will lose some of that elusive impalpable quality of manliness which now commands our respect. 'Twill be like rubbing the bloom off the peach.

"We will lose our chivalry and protectiveness toward them if we allow them to shove ahead in the crowded streets and jostle each other rudely on election day when they go to the polls.

"Contact with politicians will reduce them again to the old servile attitude, and they'll become what they were when Kipling said of them, 'Man's timid heart is bursting with the things he must not say'. Now we ask their opinion on public questions, but if they get the ballot they will become bold designing creatures of whom we will be ashamed.

"I tremble to think of a timid home loving man being obliged to go to the polls on election day to smell the beerladen breaths of the patriots he meets and even condemned to smoke a vile-smelling campaign cigar.

"Women of the Senate, I beg of you not to expose our Fathers, Husbands, Brothers and Sons to such unspeakable degradation. (Speaker wipes eyes with handkerchief, other members do likewise, while one is overcome with grief and wails audibly). With tears in my eyes I plead with you to remember the modesty and purity of our men and not oblige them to associate with any undesirable element."

Lady from the 4th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 4th."

Lady from the 4th—(With bombastic speech and extravagant gestures) "Ladies of the Senate: Look over this fair land of ours which we women have made to blossom like the rose. There is no inharmony or unrest, in all this broad land, naught but peace and prosperity. Let us look back a decade or two to the condition of our country when we took it from the hands of man. There was fraud and corruption on every hand, and the whole country was in a political muddle; Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Standpatters or Insurgents, all fighting for their own personal advancement, and the almighty dollar, until our country became more corrupt and more foul than the Agean Stables; and by the stench that arose therefrom we might have been mistaken for a colony of Polecats. Did not we women find it more than a Herculean task to cleanse it? Has man the right of suffrage? Would we sink again into that mire of degradation out of which we women raised the country? No, a thousand times no. Poor weak man has shown his inability to rule; he was never made to govern, he has not the capacity; his place is in the home; and what will become of that sacred institution if we give man the right of suffrage, and who will tend and rear the children, and look after the interests of home? I tell you, Ladies of the Senate, we would have more rents in our garments and fewer buttons on them than we have now if we take man from the home. And man is not capable of voting. He has not kept himself informed on political questions, and he knows nothing of the great issues that are before our country today. If we give them the ballot, but few will

avail themselves of the privileges and those that do will vote just as their wives do. But few want it and the few are more or less effeminate. Is it right to force upon the whole what but few want? Man has seen the utter political failure of his ancestors, and majority care not to take the burden upon themselves. Is it right to endanger our country? and corrupt man? Let us look back in history when men of honesty and integrity were placed in positions of power. They soon became corrupt. I tell you, man's love for money and power is too great, and he is morally too weak to withstand temptation. The masses are happy and contented as home keepers, and they can do no harm to themselves or their country there. Ladies of the Senate, stop and think before you vote. Let ancient China be a warning to you. Once China was a highly civilized nation, but man took the power from woman and the country was crippled, and she sank from civilization into barbarism. Man has now become sweet, wholesome and domesticated, let us not drag our brother into the mire, out of which we women have raised him."

Lady from the 15th—"Madam President."
 Pres.—"The Lady from the 15th."

Lady from the 15th.—(Points with pride.) "Ladies of the Senate: This is a very serious question under consideration. I doubt not that every member of this body would much prefer to remain in her home rather than bear the political burdens of a great State, but the Lady from the 7th Dist. has cited the deplorable conditions of the country prior to 1912, when we were forced to take the reins of government into our own hands to protect our homes, our children and yea, even the men themselves. Now after 35 years of continuous administration let us look at some of the results of our efforts.

"First, let us point with pride to our civil service system where every man or woman wins his or her position on the merits of his or her efficiency, and trustworthiness without fear or favor of the Political "Boss." Let us point with pride to our civic improvements: our streets and alleys are as neat and orderly as our parlors and kitchens; our sidewalks unspattered with germ laden refuse, for we enforce our expectorating ordinances. Our factories, schools and tenements are kept in splendid sanitary condition and our highways would give joy to the heart of old Horatio Earle, if he were here today.

"Again we point with pride to our segregated colonies for the incompetent, where the sexes are separated and each one given such employment as he is able to do, thus keeping the colonies on a self supporting basis. Compare this, ladies, with the old Lapeer asylum, that is still within recollection of some members of this body. When the third Hague conference convened in 1915 and the congress was overwhelmed with petitions that could no longer be denied who sent the majority of petitions, who demanded the arbitration and got it? Woman. Who more than a woman realizes the meaning of war? Sherman said way back in 1864, that 'war was hell.' If it is that for the man, what must it be for the woman? She fights the bravest battle when she sends to the slaughter

the pride and joy of her heart. Look what arbitration means to the country at large, no string of million dollar Dreadnoughts to parade around the world, no commissioned officers to strut around in gold lace and clanking sword, no standing armies to support, no big appropriations for naval and military schools, and no new pension lists. To-day we point with pride to our beautiful Panama canal, the gateway of the nations, unguarded by fortress or gun, but calmly o'er-shadowed by a statue of liberty whose smile bespeaks 'Peace, good will to men.'

"Again, if you please, we point with pride to the refining influences woman has brought into public life; every business office, store or factory, every court-room, in fact, every place where woman is employed has been made clean and decent by her presence. We remember the old voting booth or poll as near the saloon as possible with its disgusting ward-healer rounding up his victims, and setting up the drinks; today the women are voting in libraries, church parlors or their club rooms and they cast their votes intelligently and independently. No woman has ever sold her vote or bought her nomination, and no corporation has ever dared to offer her a bribe.

"Let us again point with pride that the young women are no longer obliged to marry the first man who comes along, for by means of the equal wages for equal efficiency regardless of sex, she is able to maintain herself in comfort and respectability until she condescends to love and honor some weak man.

"There was a time when man had one standard of morals by which to judge a woman and another by which to measure himself. Today we point with pride that a double standard of morality is a thing of the past; the women of Michigan have brought light where there was nothing but darkness, have eliminated the places of vice and crime and demanded equal purity of man and woman.

"Again, if you please, look at our greatest triumph, the state wide prohibition law; today our streets are unshadowed by glaring signs of Budweiser and Silver Foam, nor are we compelled to pass the open door of a saloon from which floated the foul smelling odor of stale booze nearly intoxicating the passers-by. Words cannot express what this has done for women and the home, and the generations to come, but it has done infinitely more for the men. Think of the men who were bound by the habit they could not break because the temptation was ever before them, how many wended their way homeward at night with empty pockets and irregular footsteps. Today one of those men may be seen walking along with head erect, a prosperous business man or perchance behind the steering gear of an aeroplane. Look at the increased out-put of all our great factories since their money provides for the comforts and conveniences of the home instead of going into the breweries' wallet, and Ladies of the Senate, this old liquor octopus is not dead, he is just lying in wait to get the chance to bribe some weak man to introduce the license again; dare we take the risk, ladies? We point with pride to the bright

and healthy children romping in the home today since the passing of the Glasner bill.

"Again if you please, look at the mother's pension bill providing for the mother that she may remain in the home mothering and educating the children; thus reducing the number of delinquent and degenerate. We point with pride to our economy of time and money in conducting our administration; look if you please at the amount of work we have accomplished in this session of about four weeks because we have worked faithfully ten hours in a day while men have required four months for a session and have not done much of anything but keep their heels on the desks, kill the bills and move to adjourn. If men conducted their business with the same laxity and extravagance as they did their politics there would never have been a Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie, or Frisk. Look how we have limited the profits of the monopolies so that the commodities they have gobbled up are within the means of every working man.

"Look at the splendid growth of timber that adorns today the old Michigan tax lands. Who has compelled the lumber and logging companies to take care of their brush heaps, thus controlling to a great degree the awful devastation of forest fires? Who, I say, who?

"The lady from the fifth has pointed with pride to the men who have swayed the destiny of this nation, all honor to them, but we, too can point with pride to women who have fought shoulder to shoulder with men, and fought alone to keep this nation off the rocks. Who waged battle against intemperance, the worst enemy that ever assailed this nation, and fought until she fell? Frances Willard. Whose pen kindled the fires of indignation against the slave holder of the South? Harriett Beecher Stow. Who roamed the bloody battlefield and did what General or President had not time to do? Clara Barton. The reforms that have emanated from Jane Adams through Hull House could never have been conceived in the brain of man, and no man has ever smashed as many saloon windows as Carrie Nation. And I might point with pride to dozen other things that men have talked of or dreamed of but were never brave enough to carry out. So ladies, we have nothing to prove that these high standards will be maintained or the good work under consideration ever carried out. Therefore, Ladies of the Senate, we cannot and must not allow this bill to pass."

Lady from the 6th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 6th."

Lady from the 6th. (Given very emphatically)

"Ladies of the Senate: We view with alarm this present agitation of a question long since settled.

"We view with alarm the very idea of withdrawing our protection from men and allowing them to form again the habits of old. 'Twas because men consumed practically all of the tobacco and nine-tenths of the alcohol, and did so many other things injurious to health and morals that women became the stronger sex, both phy-

sically and intellectually. So far we have been able to defend men from weakness within and perils without.

"We view with alarm the giant devil-fish known as the liquor interests ready to fasten its tentacles upon society. In the days of license this awful traffic cost our state millions of dollars and the money cost is insignificant compared to the cost in manhood.

"We view with alarm the thought of putting ballots into unworthy hands and cite this instance to prove that disorder will follow: In one of our neighboring cities a little band of citizens were spending a social afternoon at the parlors of the Benevolent and Protective Order of White Mice, which has taken the place of the more clumsy and now extinct Elk and Moose, when some unscrupulous persons made bold to serve some spirituous refreshments, which had been smuggled in from one of the few remaining wet states. And those men,—modest, law-abiding citizens,—fell for it and fell with it, as if a demon lashed them on; those men who had been reared in a prohibition state, under the gentle influence of high-minded, honest voting mothers, wives and sisters, felt the fever of King Alcohol that had lain dormant for more than a quarter of a century in the blood of the state partook of the cursed poison and were drunk. You, my sisters, do not know the meaning of that sinister word, as did those who lived in the days of the open saloon. But they were drunk, and when their wives, who had been holding a convention at the city hall, drove around to take them home in their aeroplanes that afternoon they were dismayed to find a wrecked lodge room and their carefully nurtured husbands, armed with long necked bottles, careening down the street, driving of the police, smashing windows and shouting "Votes for (hic) Men."

"We view with alarm such actions; we view with alarm such riots; we view with alarm the spirit behind them that would be upheld by giving votes to men. We view with alarm the spirit of unrest which is sweeping over the country, and which will end in disaster, disruption, destruction and death. We view with alarm the expressed intention of the weaker sex to usurp the authority which is heavens last best gift to women. We view with alarm this effort to restore the conditions of old time politics, when men fought in conventions until police reserves and the state militia had to be called out to preserve order.

We view with alarm those who favor giving votes to men. We view with alarm the kind of men who want to vote. We view with alarm the kind of women who want men to vote. We view with alarm the whole sorry business of 'Votes for Men.'

Lady from the 3rd—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 3rd."

Lady from the 3rd. (Dressed as typical Irish woman, with broad Irish brogue.) "Ladies of the Senate; this discussion reminds me of one of Mrs. Dooley's stories.

(Just before the Irish woman speaks, a member might move to take a recess of five minutes, while an-

other member sings a song. Several pieces of music could be used in this way.)

"Says Mrs. Dooley to Mrs. Hennesay: 'What's this Oi hear about min votin' agin?' says she. Then Mrs. Hennesay explained: 'Yez see it's this way. Since Rosy O'York wuz married and her husband become Mr. O'York, she has bin wantin' the wimmen tor let him vote so she could have more power in politics.'

" 'Yez remember how wimmen finally got the ballot because min in the auld parthies took pincel an' paper an' figgered out how may votes wuz fur thim an' how many wuz agin thim an' they says, says they, 'Be jaspers, if the wimmin don't vote fur us we'll lose our jobs,' they says. So they sinds fur the wimmen an' they says, 'Ladies, feller citizens, voters,' says they, "vote with us an' we'll share the fruits in our glorious victory with you," says they. "This party gives you the ballot an' is prepared to be liberal ter its loyal ladies," they said.

"They never figgered out that countin' widers an' gurl bachelars they wuz more wimmin thin min. Wall, they voted an' the wimmen says, "Disfranchise the min who nayther read nor rite," they says, an' twuz done.

"Nixt they disfranchised the min who thought politicks wuz ter durthy fur thim, nixt thim that batted an' eye lash whin a loaded cannon wuz pointed at their brists in the order shouted, "Foire." Nixt thim that wouldn't conform to our kerrect morral standard, an' last, thim as were sindin' out thought waves of bad infooence, 'till first we knowed iver mother's son of thim stayed home on illection day because he couldn't vote. 'Twas a great joke on the min."

"Now the min hasn't voted in so long and they're an uneducated ignurant lot an' Mrs. O'York says 'They ought to vote agin so they would need to study an' become wance more our ekals intellictually' says she."

"But I'm agin it for the rayson that 'twould double the ignorant vote. 'Twould tribble it, fur our native born Americans are incompetint an' ignurrant furriners would need tin years to larn; an' begorry there's enough ignurrant wimmen votin' now without addin' to the country's burden the ballots iv ignurrant min," says Mrs. Hennesay. "I'm more afraid iv the ballots iv the ignurrant than of the guns iv war," says Mrs. Dooley. Sorra a bit the loikes iv thim will iver git a chanct ter vote" said Mrs. Dooley."

Lady from the 19th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 19th."

Lady from the 19th—"I have an amendment, I wish to offer." (Page goes to member, gets amendment, takes it to clerk.) (Clerk reads.) "I move that in every place the word 'male' occurs in lines 1, 3, 5, and 9, between the words "every" and "male", the word "married" be inserted."

Lady from the 19th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 19th."

Lady from the 19th—"Fellow members: Why the married male only to have the right of franchise? Be-

cause, we can guide and control our husbands but bash-
lors are irresponsible, unreliable creatures. Each of
us can attend to her own individual male and see that
his vote is placed as she desires.

"Mothers are often lenient with their sons and give
them more liberty than is at all beneficial, but wives have
their husbands under subjection from the first; for,
since the word "obey" was changed from the bride's to
the groom's response, he knows his wife's word is law,
and dares not disobey.

"Another point to consider is matrimony. Sev-
eral times lately some of our representative young wo-
men were refused when they proposed marriage: this,
too, when the girls were receiving good wages and were
able to keep the males in just as good style as their moth-
ers could at home. So if they want to vote let them get
married.

"The males are getting dissatisfied to keep our
homes as they should. They are neglecting their cook-
ing and mending and the children are allowed to roam
the streets. This will be ten times worse if we allow
unattached males to vote. So Madam President, I move
the adoption of this amendment."

(Several of the younger members signify their ap-
proval of the amendment in a disorderly manner.)

Pres. (Using gavel)—"One at a time please. The
members are out of order." (Recognizes each in turn
except the lady from the 13th. Some second the mo-
tion; some express their pleasure.)

Pres.—"Question is on the adoption of the amendment
offered by the Lady from the 19th. Are there any ob-
jections?"

Lady from the 5th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 5th."

Lady from the 5th—"Ladies of the Senate: I do not
see the object of this amendment. Is it aimed to force
men into matrimony? (cries of "yes, yes") I object
to any such foolishness. This resolution should be
passed on its merits without having any nonsense tack-
ed onto it"

Pres.—"Clerk will call the roll. Members as their
names are called will vote 'Aye' if in favor, 'No' if op-
posed." (Clerk calls roll; nearly all members vote aye)

Clerk—"Ayes 17, Noes 3."

Pres.—"A majority of the members having voted
therefor the amendment is passed."

Lady from the 12th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 12th."

Lady from the 12th—"Ladies of the Senate: Can
you not see that this law would cause family quarrels?
What could be more disastrous to the peace and harmony
of our homes than to give men the right of franchise?

"We have taken time to study literature along pol-
itical lines. We have educated our daughters expect-
ing them to be efficient in enforcing laws we have fram-
ed.

"Men have given but little attention to political

questions and differences of opinion that have arisen. They have not taken the trouble to inform themselves so they could vote intelligently.

"If they are given the ballot, will not those who are now refined and choose their associates with care, soon lower themselves by conversing in public places with the illiterate, the negro, or even anarchists? And their wives will be utterly powerless to prevent it. Will not their aspirations for office without qualifications be another source of trouble? A woman would blush with shame to have her husband elected as a member of the legislature knowing he could not make a discerning speech on questions before the house. Their sphere is where they are now, in the home. Let them remain there.

"We want laws passed that are for the good of our homes and the state. We care not for partisan strife. Men would adhere to their party whatever the question at issue.

"Will not these differences affect the home life? At present men find pleasure in passing social hours with their families. Will not this be changed if they have political clubs, banquets, conventions, caucuses and other things of like nature to interest them?

"There are many homes in which husband and wife will differ on the great political questions of the day. Can they go together and cast their votes for different candidates without trouble arising which may magnify, and even cause a separation? Think of the violence of such quarrels! Do we desire our children to witness such distressing scenes as quarrels over politics?

"Which is of the most value, to keep our homes in their present state of tranquility, or, to give men the right of suffrage, thereby overthrowing all we have toiled years to accomplish?

"Ladies of the Senate: Let us endeavor to keep our husbands and sons so contented while we hold the reins of government that they will not clamor for the ballot. This will certainly be a fatal step if we desire to preserve the sacred ties of home."

Lady from the 8th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 8th."

Lady from the 8th—"Ladies of the Senate: I have listened with the closest attention to the arguments offered on this very important question and it seems to me we are over-estimating the effect of the bill.

"Sitting by the fireside, father, mother, sister and brother plan the new home, the daughter's education, the young men's business career, or talk of the father's health or financial condition. The men always welcome the advice and help of the women in church affairs. Then why not consult together over affairs of State—let us not forget that many of the women who so loyally supported us at the polls are themselves financially supported by husbands and fathers whom they naturally desire to please.

"The member from district number seven speaks of taxation without representation leading to separation,

but in this case I really think we need not feel alarmed because, while the men for certain principles might be willing to do without luxuries or even books, yet I scarcely think they would be willing to do without cooks.

"The passage of the bill seems to me more a matter of inclination or expediency than of principle—The old motto says, "In inclination yielding, in principle firm." If the men desire to leave for a time the strenuous walks of life and engage in the pleasant pursuit of politics, why should we object?

"We demand free schools, liberty of the press, of speech and of conscience, why not a free ballot? Whether or not it is expedient for men to have the ballot can be determined only by trial or by truths gathered by retrospecting the past.

"By turning to the early pages of history, we find that Jefferson and his associates planned our government, that Washington and his army laid the foundation, and when our Ship of State, so proudly referred to was about to be wrecked on the black sands, of the South, "The Great Emancipator' came to the rescue.

"Grover Cleveland, 'the white man of the Democratic party' fostered civil service reforms in its infancy. In fact many of the reforms 'pointed to with pride' originated during the men's administration, so Madam President, we urge the passing of this bill which we trust will be the means to the end that will conserve, improve and encourage our young men to higher thoughts and nobler aspirations.

"So let us not be arbitrary, vain or conceited, but with malice toward none and charity for all, let us lead our country on to those prophetic boundaries given by the American in Europe—in response to a toast United States—U. S. he said: 'Bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by the primeval chaos and on the west by the Day of Judgement.'

Lady from the 10th—"Madam President."

President—"The Lady from the 10th."

Lady from the 10th. "Ladies of the Senate: so long a time is it since bribery and corruption in politics were known that the public has almost forgotten that such things ever did exist. But now that man has come to the door of our Senate asking that we again give him the right of franchise, it behooves us to examine this matter most carefully and to bring to mind some of the conditions which existed forty or fifty years ago, before man lost the right of voting.

"Let us not deceive ourselves by thinking that man's conduct would be different than it was in former times. What man did do, he would do again if we give him the chance.

"During man's rule, how many men were in the Senate on their merits? How many on their money or some corporation's money? Had merit or popular worth or popular preference been the test, could it have been possible for such corruption to exist as we know was the

common practice in the early days of this twentieth century?

"It is a question often asked by philosophers, why did some men so yearn to hold a seat in Congress? They would moil and creep on all fours, spend money like water, forswear and abase themselves to get it and having gotten it, they did nothing, said nothing, proposed nothing.

"Mental bats—they could not see a public need. They would not have known how to meet it if they had. They simply occupied their seats in Congress and occasionally offered a motion to adjourn.

"Such a valuable member as this we find disgracing our United States Senate when the great State of Wisconsin was represented by a man whose only qualification was, that he could count his millions. The election was the result of an organized riot of corruption, a debauchery of the electorate by treating methods, thus arousing political enthusiasm and securing political favor. Seats in the Senate do not belong to the highest bidder—if they are to be bought and sold as merchandise, then sooner or later the Republic must fall.

"That, Ladies of the Senate, is but one instance. The same sort of corruption was found everywhere in this broad land of ours, the interests would select men for offices and forthwith they would be elected at any cost. They bribed the voters and bribed the legislature until it almost seemed like the old Roman days when every man had his price.

"Do we want that sort of thing repeated? Could we bring that curse upon our country again? And who does not remember when graft was an export trade in most of our cities? When it was a case of manhood against money and the records disclose a paltry conception among men chosen to positions of authority, who were prone to forget its good when a briber clinked his coin.

"Privilege was obtained in one way and that was by some sort of political corruption. You may think that your own husband or son is sure and honest and could conduct the affairs of state just as well as we do, but keep him so. Do not subject him to the temptations that come with public life.

"We have built up an ideal state—the man in the home, the woman in politics—let us keep it so."

Lady from the 18th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 18th."

Lady from the 18th. "Ladies of the Senate: I have another amendment to offer. (Page gets amendment, carries it to clerk.)

Pres.—"The clerk will read the amendment."

Clerk reads: "I move that in every place the word 'male' occurs in lines 1, 3, 5, and 9, after the word 'male' the words, 'who can fight,' be inserted."

Lady from the 18th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 18th."

Lady from the 18th. "Ladies of the Senate: This resolution should be amended so as to give the ballot

only to those men who can fight, for if we allow men to vote, once more will the earth resound to the clamors of wars. Mankind fought as long as women would allow them to, and if men can vote they will soon find excuse for fighting again. So for this reason, I say, let us give the ballot only to those who are able-bodied enough to serve as targets. Madam President, I move the adoption of this amendment."

Lady from the 11th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 11th."

Lady from the 11th. "I support this motion. The ballot was kept from women for thousands of years because they couldn't bear arms though they reared the armies."

Pres.—"Question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the lady from the 18th; are there any objections?"

"Lady from the 5th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 5th."

Lady from the 5th. "Ladies of the Senate: I object to this amendment. It is utterly senseless and absurd. It seems to me that some of you are simply trying to make a farce of this resolution."

Lady from the 18th. "I do not wonder that the lady from the 5th objects to this amendment in the interests of peace, for should it carry, her husband would not be a voter as he is a notorious coward."

Lady from the 5th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"Lady from the 5th."

Lady from the 5th. "If street brawling is any sign of bravery, the husband of the lady from the 18th ought to be eligible to vote about four times as he is forever brawling in the highway with others I might mention." (At this several ladies grow much excited and address the chair all together. One shouts, "That's so; I can testify to that." Lady from the 13th yells, "Madam President," and hops up and down. Lady from the 18th shakes her fist at the lady from the 5th. The Irish woman rolls up her sleeves. A perfect babel of, "For Shame." "It's no such thing." "Keep still, can't you?" "Do stop that mouth of yours." etc. While the president pounds with the gavel and at last calls on sergeant-at-arms to restore order.)

Pres.—"Clerk will call the roll. Members as their names are called if in favor will vote 'Aye'; opposed, 'No.'"

Clerk calls roll, announces (ayes 13, noes 7.)

Pres.—"A majority of the members having voted therefor the amendment is passed."

Lady from the 14th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 14th."

Lady from the 14th. "Ladies of the Senate: Before we take final action upon this momentous issue, let me ask you, 'Do men want the ballot?' 'Twould be a very grievous wrong to the majority of our men to allow a minority or a lot of sentimental women to force respon-

sibilities upon them. They are too engrossed in business to desire another burden. Should the right of suffrage be obtained for them by the clamor of a restless unhappy few, who are agitating for it, duty would demand that they exercise those rights. Judging the future by the past, have we any assurance that they would discharge this duty conscientiously? Let us consider how the best of men used to say: 'Politics is too dirty for us.' How ministers, business men and philanthropists stood aloof and turned the powers of government over to bosses, wardhealers, and corporations.

"When first voters were given the franchise by colonial charters that included religious and property qualifications. After the Revolution a number of others were enfranchised but they did not ask to vote. Negroes were given the ballot, without their asking or expecting it, nor were they required to show that they could make good use of it. The brown men of our island possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Phillipines were given the ballot and taught to make little crosses on it: but they did not ask to vote nor did they promise to use it well, or at all. How shocking it would be to the world to hear a gentleman say in a loud tone: 'I want to vote!' Think how unmanly it would sound!

"It is a self-evident fact that the majority of right thinking men do not want to vote. The present agitation is only a fad led on by a few idle irresponsible men who only think they want the ballot because they cannot have it.

"The forty years which have just passed have proven that men are not only willing but glad to leave matters pertaining to politics, religion and society to the tender mercies of their wives. They consider these things too unimportant to trouble about. Their business is always to them the whole of life and to handle political questions intelligently would require more time and study than they are willing to give, so they look with unfriendly eyes upon any innovation which would alter the even tenor of their ways.

"Some of them say, 'I will never vote because it is being forced upon me and not conferred at my request.' They are so used to playing second fiddle that they honestly prefer it.

"Under the indisputable logic of these facts the arguments of my fellow member came crashing down like the wall of Jerico at the trumpets of truth."

Lady from the 16th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 16th."

Lady from the 16th—"Ladies of the Senate: Have you given this question serious thought and study, and come into a full realization of what it would mean to give man the ballot? Do you want to force us out of these easy leather chairs, take from us the five dollars we get for sitting in them a few hours each day? Do you want to mar the polished surface of these desks with the nail prints of masculine heels? Do you want to cover this beautiful velvet carpet with cigar stumps, orange peels, banana peels, and all kinds of rotten deals; if not, vote against this suffrage bill. Ladies

of the Senate, I now appeal to you with reference to the domesticated man. Surely by this time he has seen the wonderful purification and advancement in political affairs, and he bows his head in meekness and murmurs, 'Oh, woman, thou art wonderfully and fearfully made!' Why disturb their peace and contentment? Let me tell of one case, a duplicate of the rest: At a home before ringing the bell, I glanced in the window, saw a man rocking a baby to sleep, and this was his lullaby; not floating softly through an open window, but heard distinctly through closed doors. (Sing in bass voice.)

Rock a bye baby, in cobwebs we float,
 Papa is mama since women can vote,
 Buttonless shirts, and socks full of holes,
 Natural consequences, equal rights at the polls.
 Bye, Oh! bye baby, sleep Oh! sleep,
 While your poor papa gets something to eat,
 No use to cry, no use to fret,
 Papa's a has been, mama's a suffragette.
 "Ladies of the Senate, after seeing and hearing this,

with tears in my eyes, I turned away, and there and then was confronted with the awfulness of disturbing man's domestic peace and happiness. Feeling thus, could I conscientiously vote for a bill that would destroy all this? No! I do not want my slumber disturbed by a troubled conscience. I cannot or will not vote for a bill that gives men the right of suffrage."

(Lady from the 13th then arises alone, for the first time is recognized and is so surprised that she stammers and starts several times to say something and at last sits down and does not rise again.)

Lady from the 20th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"The Lady from the 20th."

Lady from the 20th. "Madam President, Ladies of the Senate: This reminds me of the story of a politician and an old farmer. The office seeker wanted the farmer to vote for him while the son of the soil favored a man who then held office. The wily politician argued like this: 'You are a progressive farmer, you believe in rotation of crops, why not apply that principle to politics?'

" 'Well,' the farmer replied: 'I believe in rotating, but I don't believe in plantin' my tater patch to skunk cabbage.'

"You've heard how faithfully, economically and thoroughly women have done the work of the world. Let us compare this one session with a session of the Senate of 1911, when men were running things.

"WE have worked here ten hours a day, six days a week. THEIR record reads like this: Wednesday, January 4, organized in one hour and ten minutes, took a recess of one hour and fifty minutes, convened again for thirty minutes, took another recess, then elected some officers and passed some resolutions for thirty minutes more and adjourned, having worked two hours and ten minutes. The next day listened to the messages of two governors which took three and one-half hours, making the total for the week five hours and forty minutes,

and so exhausted them that it was necessary to adjourn until Monday night to recuperate.

"Monday night no quorum; Tuesday, session lasted one hour; Wednesday, two hours; Thursday, three hours and twenty-five minutes. Friday no quorum; total for the 2nd week, six hours and twenty-five minutes. The third and fourth weeks totaled eleven hours and ten minutes. The fifth and sixth, nine hours and five minutes, making forty-three hours and thirty minutes, or four and thirty-three one-hundredths days in eight weeks, an average of five and one-third hours a week, or fifty-three minutes a day.

"This arduous labor was mitigated by periods of rest on \$420 worth of new davenportes and the fact that fifty-nine officers were helping them to do their work. Among these employees were nine janitors, six floor messengers, a sergeant-at-arms and four assistants.

"During this same eight weeks 225 absences are recorded, leaving the average attendance three-fourths of the membership. These facts may be found in the Senate Journal of 1911, thousands of which were printed and sent out, postage paid by the state, and hundreds later bound in calf for free distribution.

"For 73 days they drew \$25,600 from the state for salaries. The incidental expenses of the legislature were \$28,055.22. They paid out for supplies, including \$10 for flowers for a funeral, \$16 for engrossing resolutions of sympathy (they were sorry but not sorry enough to go down in their own pockets) and \$695 for stationery, the sum of \$1984.58, over \$62 each.

"In addition the state paid 10c a mile mileage and salaries for 59 officers. They passed appropriation bills calling for the expenditure of over \$8,000,000. The actual expense is hard to find as part is in the journals, part in the auditor's report, part in the capital superintendent's report, and goodness knows where the rest is to be found.

"While the states were squandering their millions, the general government threw away billions, 400 millions yearly were spent forecasting weather, sending free seeds, fowers, and fish, public buildings, doctoring live stock, delivering mail, dredging rivers and harbors, giving pensions, and bathing and barbering Senators.

"The weather bureau cost \$1,611,250 a year. Educating soldiers at West Point alone cost \$1,000,000. \$16,750 went to train midshipmen. Rivers and harbors, known as the pork barrel, swallowing up \$30,888,400. Public buildings took \$33,011,500. Printing and distributing reports and pamphlets, not including the Congressional Record, used \$684,450.

"They hired special trains to teach corn growing and road building and had special Pullman accommodations for fish. In short, the chief function of government in those days was the dispensation of cash that made the wealth of Midas look like a soap bubble. The men were so extravagant and wasteful that a billion dollars melted away like a strawstack when a cyclone strikes it. Man's well known extravagance is the greatest argument against equal suffrage.

"We have all we can do, it costs us all our salaries to support men in the style to which they are accustomed without allowing their spendthrift hands in the strong boxes of our treasuries.

"It takes money for dress, money for business, money for charity, money for bridge, whist, and money for amusements of various kinds to keep them contended. They are all clamoring for money—more and more money. Besides every one of them has a hobby that takes money or complains that lack of money curbs his rightful enjoyment of life.

"For instance there's (an editor) always springing this joke. Editors are like new year's resolutions, because they're always broke.

Laugh and () laughs with you
 Laugh and you laugh alone
 First the joke is ()
 Last when the joke's your own.

———likes machinery
 But best of all we know
 He likes to wind his mouth up
 He likes to hear it go.

Life's real for (some politician)
 But it might be more sublime
 If he were not kept so busy
 Building fences all the time.

When (a physician) patients are few
 And collections are hard to get
 With an auto to scare a horse or two
 He soon has bones to set.

(The telephone man) at St. Peter's gate
 Is softly told to stand and wait
 'Till the trees the gang have laid so low
 Have grown to the beauty they used to show.

All that Sherman said that war is
 That much and more is politics
 Said (Defeated candidate) to that wife of his
 Who helps his game with the spondulicks.

(The dentist) joy is in pulling teeth
 To his parlor you are attracted
 One aches above, he pulls one beneath
 Then his conceit is painfully extracted.

(The candidate) wants to do his duty
 By the country in the fall
 Do not let him do the country
 Is a warning to you all.

(The poet) has lots of good times
 Hunting up words and making rhymes
 His wife wishes he had considered before
 Preachers and poets are always poor.

(The ladies' friend) once donned a petticoat
 Traveled down to the polls to vote
 When the excitement began to pall,
 He said: "Dear ladies, I'm a friend to you all."

————— is one of species rare
 A Democrat, please handle with care.
 ————— exercise every day in the grove
 To build his bay window down into an alcove.

His good wife's money disappeared like mist
 Since ————— learned to play whist
 ————— is happy the most of his time
 Planning to go to a much hotter clime.

————— sings, "I don't care if he is a houn'
 You gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'
 With expensive rifles, and game bags big
 (The sheriff) goes hunting and gets a blind pig.

————— says 'twere better
 That I had loved and lost
 Than to get married
 And all my life be bossed.

It makes ————— wife and daughter
 Work until they both are lame
 To buy ————— hair restorer
 And his tickets to the ball game.

We always laugh at ————— jokes
 No matter what they be
 'Tis not because they're funny
 But because it's policy.

"In view of these facts, these undisputed facts, these incontrovertible facts; in view of this lavish expenditure and waste of resources by men, I protest, Madam President and fellow members, against the passage of this resolution. It is an iniquitous measure and can work out no good to mankind."

Pres.—"Question is on the adoption of this resolution. The clerk will call the roll."

(Clerk reports: "Ayes 4—Noes 16.")

Pres.—"A majority of the members present not voting therefor the resolution is not passed." (Great applause.)

Lady from the 8th—"Madam President."

Pres.—"Lady from the 8th."

Lady from the 8th. "I move we adjourn."

Pres.—"Question is on motion of the lady from the 8th that the Senate now adjourn. Are there any objections? If not all in favor say 'Aye' (Ayes vote), contrary 'No' (no response). This Senate is adjourned for 50 years."

Members then sing riotously Roy K. Moulton's, "Heaven Help you, Michigan", or other appropriate song.

(The foregoing jokes are local hits and the blank spaces are to be filled with the names of local men. Many other such jokes may be added.)

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